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Leningrad and Moscow, USSR

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Our initial expectations of the potential of the meeting were high, based upon the impressive list of Soviet delegates presented upon our arrival in Leningrad. Approximately 10 or 12 prominent Soviet scientists in the fields of atmospheric chemistry, aerosols, modeling, instrumentation, even health effects (of aerosols), were gathered for this joint meeting. Unfortunately, this first impression was not borne out in the conduct of the meeting.

First, the agenda revealed that talks on any one subject were scattered throughout the 1 1/2 weeks in Leningrad. They were not grouped by topic so that similar papers by both sides could be sequential. Our objections to this agenda arrangement did not rectify the situation except for one paper.

Second, there was no place on the agenda for round table discussions, which had been the format of previous meetings (a morning session of formal papers and an afternoon session of discussions). After we had insisted for two days on the need to hold discussions, they were held late in the afternoon on Thursday, October 23 and Friday, October 24 (approximately I hour per discussion). The discussions in atmospheric chemistry and aerosols were terminated before the Soviet side could discuss their research works on this topic. There was a reasonable, though short, exchange on modeling.

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Third, Soviet experts in a given subject area were not present

at the same time. One or two Soviet experts were present each day, but there was no unified assembly or continuity. Therefore, even when discussions were held on the 23rd and 24th, only a few Soviet experts were present because others had left Leningrad. When talks and discussions were held on the 27th and 28th, the Soviet participants were almost totally Leningraders, except for one or two whose talks had been postponed several times; as a result, even their appropriate Soviet colleagues had departed.

Fourth, the discussions on the 23rd and 24th were not productive as far as informing the American side what the recent Soviet research was all about. Because some of the attendees (such as the renowned Professor Fuchs) at the aerosol discussion were present only on the 23rd, I reviewed informally the talk I had presented on the 21st. When the Soviet side began presenting their aerosol information, Dr. Berlyand moved to adjourn the session (it was then 6:30 p.m., having begun at 5:45 p.m.) on the grounds that we had an 8:00 p.m. banquet and that the American side had to return to the hotel to rest and dress. I objected to this abrupt adjournment on the grounds that this session was what our visit was all about. Furthermore, I said that we were already dressed and did not need to go to the hotel. Nevertheless, the meeting was summarily adjourned by the Soviet side with the Americans hearing nothing

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remark on my presentation: "We learned that ten years ago." This shows that they have done work in the area, yet when I asked them to describe the work and theory the meeting was terminated.

Fifth, almost all the research presented by the Soviet side in their talks was done before 1970. When a few more recent papers were presented on experimental findings and field measurements, it was very obvious that not all the relevant information was presented, even in response to our questions. For example, a member of the Soviet side stated that in a western Ukrainian industrial city with complex sources, the $\mathrm{SO}_2/\mathrm{SO}_4$ fallout ratios were measured out to 50 km. We asked what instruments were used, what other pollutants were measured, etc.? The answer was that no aerosol or pollutant chemical was measured. We then asked how they measured the chemical SO_2 vs the chemical SO_4 ? Silence was the answer.

Sixth, the Soviet side again refused to discuss <u>anything</u> about their new instruments. In the USA in July 1975, the Soviet group refused to discuss instrumentation and measurement methods on the grounds that things under development and not routinely used throughout the USSR are not matters for discussion by this working group. Our oral protests during the July 1975 meeting and my subsequent letter to Dr. Berlyand resulted in a letter from him stating that the US position was correct and would be followed. However, at the October meeting,

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the Soviet side gave another reason: that Hydromet does not develop
many instruments and therefore, new instruments for measuring air
pollutants cannot be discussed.

Seventh, the American side presented in each subject area (modeling, atmospheric chemistry, aerosols, and instrumentation) a list of things (performance specifications, information, experimental data, etc.) we were prepared to provide to the Sowiets during the coming year and a list of similar things we wanted to receive from the Soviets. The Soviets wanted only to exchange plans for the future during 1976, in all areas except instrumentation. They wanted to visit and study at the St. Louis RAPS facility and other US laboratories and field experiments. After trying for two days to reverse this Soviet posture, I very reluctantly agreed to this Soviet desire of exchange--except I applied it to instrumentation also. My insistence on this apparently startled the Soviet side. I made it very clear, many times, to all concerned, that no flow of Soviet knowledge to us meant no similar detailed exchange at St. Louis. Dr. Zaitsev was present at all such discussions; he called Stepenenko and Borisenkov, who obviously did not like the position I had taken.

When we arrived in Moscow, we found that only two meetings had been arranged. We attended the meeting at the Institute for Atmospheric Physics headed by Professor Obukhov, which was the only productive

Approved For Release 2000/09/06: CIA-RDP79-00798-000800040007-9 meeting in the whole visit. We met with Professor Rosenberg and his group on aerosols, Professor Yaglom's group on turbulence, and a third group on spectroscopy. We did not attend the second scientific meeting because we left the USSR because of the hotel situation.

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